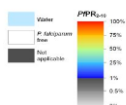
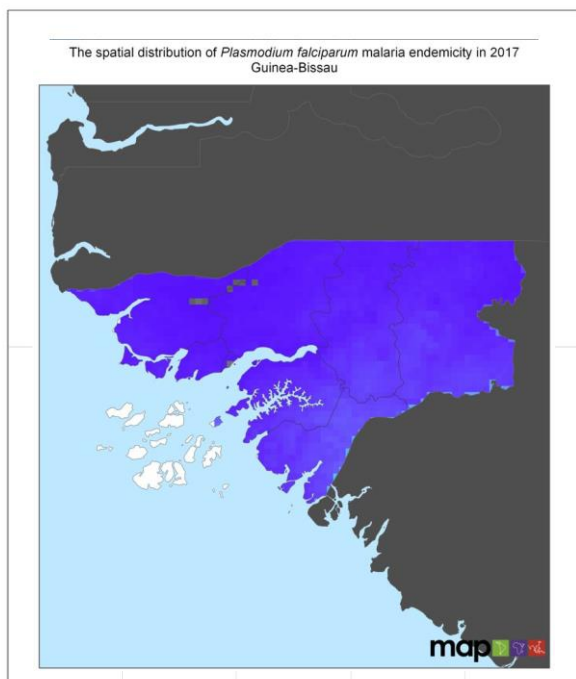


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



The entire population of Guinea-Bissau is at risk of malaria. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2019 was 497,916 with 288 deaths.

Metrics

| Commodities Financed | | |
|---|-----|--|
| LLIN financing 2023 projection (% of need) | 100 | |
| Public sector RDT financing 2023 projection (% of need) | 100 | |
| Public sector ACT financing 2023 projection (% of need) | 100 | |
| Policy | | |
| Signed, ratified and deposited the AMA instrument at the AUC | | |
| Malaria activities targeting refugees in Malaria Strategic Plan | | |
| Malaria activities targeting IDPs in Malaria Strategic Plan | | |
| Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign | | |
| End Malaria Council and Fund Launched | | |
| Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact | | |
| Drug Resistance Monitoring Conducted (2018-2020) and data reported to WHO | | |
| Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010 | 0 | |
| Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO | | |
| National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan | | |
| RDTs in stock (>6 months stock) | | |
| ACTs in stock (>6 months stock) | | |
| LLIN/IRS campaign on track | | |
| Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population) | 100 | |
| On track to reduce case incidence by ≥40% by 2021 (vs 2015) | | |
| On track to reduce case mortality by ≥40% by 2021 (vs 2015) | | |
| Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health, NTDs and Covid 19 | | |
| Scale of Implementation of ICCM | | |
| Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD Index, %)(2021) | 4 | |
| Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2021) | 25 | |
| Vitamin A Coverage 2021 (2 doses) | 0 | |
| DPT3 coverage 2021 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds) | 67 | |

Key

| | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| | Target achieved or on track |
| | Progress but more effort required |
| | Not on track |
| | No data |
| | Not applicable |

Malaria

Global Fund Allocation

The Global Fund announced that Guinea Bissau will receive US\$59.9 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2024-2026. The Global Fund has determined the total allocation amount based on Guinea Bissau’s disease burden and income level, as well as several other factors. The malaria component is also allocated a specific proportion of the total, according to a formula developed by the Global Fund that takes into account several factors, including disease burden and previous disbursements. For Guinea Bissau this is calculated at US\$ 29.6 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. Guinea Bissau is urged to ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control from the overall Global Fund country allocation, as well as from domestic resources, to accelerate progress. The Global Fund resources are especially important in the current resource constrained environment. The ongoing economic crisis, increased costs of doing business, and the need to introduce newer more expensive commodities to address insecticide and drug resistance mean that countries may experience shortfalls in sustaining their life-saving malaria essential services.

Progress

The country continues to work on strengthening and maintaining health services following the devastating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In this regard, Guinea-Bissau secured sufficient resources to sustain coverage of LLINs, ACTs, RDTs and LLINs in 2023. The country has scaled up iCCM implementation and has procured sufficient LLINs to achieve operational universal coverage of the at-risk population. The country has submitted data to WHO on the insecticide resistance status.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, His Excellency President Umaro Sissoco Embaló, Guinea-Bissau is planning the roll out of the End Malaria Council. The country has recently developed their Malaria Scorecard for Accountability and Action and has posted the scorecard to the ALMA Scorecard Hub.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2019 was 497,916 with 288 deaths.

Key Challenge

- Funding gaps to fully implement the malaria national strategic plan.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

| Objective | Action Item | Suggested completion timeframe | Progress | Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report |
|------------|--|--------------------------------|----------|--|
| Policy | Sign, ratify and deposit the AMA instrument at the AUC | Q1 2023 | | No progress reported |
| Monitoring | Ensure that drug resistance monitoring is conducted and the data are reported to WHO | Q1 2023 | | The country has included funds to conduct the therapeutic efficacy surveys with the GC7 and the proposal was submitted in March 2023 |

| Objective | Action Item | Suggested completion timeframe | Progress | Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report |
|-----------|---|--------------------------------|----------|--|
| Impact | Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence and mortality between 2015 and 2021 | Q4 2023 | | The country through the MPR identified the causes of the increase of cases including low coverage of ITNs during the mass campaign distribution, low coverage of diagnosis and treatment made worse by both a strike by health workers and access issues during the COVID-19 pandemic. These issues have been considered in the new MSP which is at the validation stage and with support of the GF, ITNs will be distributed in a timely manner through a targeted coverage campaign. Training of health workers in diagnosis and treatment will be prioritised and stocks of tests and drugs ensured |

RMNCAH and NTDs

Progress

The country has enhanced accountability and action for RMNCAH with the recent development of the Guinea-Bissau RMNCAH scorecard.

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Guinea-Bissau is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and trachoma. In 2020, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 87% for trachoma, 70% for onchocerciasis, 22% for lymphatic filariasis, 19% for soil-transmitted helminths and 0% for schistosomiasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Guinea-Bissau in 2020 is 12, which represents a small increase compared with the 2019 index value of 11. The country has enhanced accountability and action for NTDs with the recent development of the Guinea-Bissau NTD scorecard.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

| Objective | Action Item | Suggested completion timeframe | Progress | Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report |
|--|---|--------------------------------|----------|---|
| RMNCAH ¹ : Optimise quality of care | Address the falling coverage of vitamin A | Q1 2021 | | In 2022 the country conducted the polio vaccination campaign which was combined with the administration of Vitamin A and mebendazole. At the end of the campaign, 99.2% of children under five years were vaccinated and received Vitamin A and mebendazole. CHWs and health workers involved in the campaign were coordinated and the households assessment strengthen the vaccination |

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | |  and recovery of all households members |
|--|--|--|--|

| Objective | Action Item | Suggested completion timeframe | Progress | Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report |
|-----------|---|--------------------------------|----------|--|
| NTDs | Recognising the negative impact of COVID-19 on the 2021 MDA coverage, ensure that NTD interventions including MDAs for schistosomiasis, soil-transmitted helminths, lymphatic filariasis, trachoma and onchocerciasis are implemented | Q4 2023 | | In Q1 2023, the country finalized the 2022 MDA reports and conducted NTD routine activities as planned. The country reports that the 2022 MDAs reached WHO targets with the following results: Soil Transmitted Helminths: 91%; Schistosomiasis: 81%; Lymphatic Filariasis: 69%. The country is finalizing Onchocerciasis MDA report |

Guinea Bissau has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended actions addressing low coverage of ARTs in children and continues to track progress as actions are implemented.

Key

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| | Action achieved |
| | Some progress |
| | No progress |
| | Deliverable not yet due |